

OXFORD OBSERVER.

{ TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM—OR ONE DOLLAR }
{ & SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE. }

BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

{ ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at the usual rates. }
{ COMMUNICATIONS for publication, must come postage paid. }

VOLUME VI.

NORWAY, MAINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1929.

NUMBER 13.

THE REFLECTOR.

SLANDER.

The following is an extract from a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Young, of Boston, lately published.

There is a good deal of that spirit still existing and operating among men, which prompted the Athenians, as St. Luke tells us, "to spend their time in nothing else but either to tell or hear some new thing." There is a general proneness to converse about persons rather than about things, to examine other men's affairs and to look after other men's characters rather than after their own. There is a kind of small pride and competition, to be the first to learn, and the first to communicate, the latest piece of private intelligence.—Now, where there is an eagerness on the one side to tell, and an inquisitiveness on the other side to hear, about the concerns and characters of one's neighbors, it is impossible to predict how far the flippant tongue will proceed, or what reports may be invented and circulated to the prejudice of the most upright and worthy. Where conversation of this kind is tolerated and encouraged, will it not generally be found, that every topic is deemed dull and insipid, which is not enlivened by a stroke of satire, and seasoned with a spice of scandal; and in such society, is he not usually welcomed as the most agreeable companion, who knows the least of his neighbor's virtues, and the most of his failings? It is in such circles that the novice first tastes and acquires a relish for scandal; and 'as the tiger seldom desists from pursuing man after having once preyed upon human flesh, so the hearer, who once gratified his appetite with calumny, makes ever after the most agreeable feast on murdered reputation.'

When this spirit of slander has thus been generated by the combined influence of talkativeness and curiosity, it will daily grow and gather strength, creating the food it lives on, and spreading itself like a contagion from individual to individual, and from family to family. You will see it always on the alert, hunting for flaws and blemishes in character; raising and propagating injurious reports on slight grounds and frivolous pretences; questioning the virtues of one, disparaging the good deeds of another, and aggravating the faults of a third. Sometimes it accomplishes its purpose by giving a person's good qualities a bad name, and ascribing what every one admits to be virtuous actions to base motives and selfish considerations; 'Doth Job serve God for naught?' was the malicious insinuation of an ancient slanderer. With an uncharitable disposition, it always looks at the dark side of characters, and puts the worst construction on doubtful cases. With a merciless spirit of justice it calls back to public remembrance the errors and misdeeds, over which oblivion had dropped her pall, and the very traces of which the tears of repentance may have quite washed away.

The manner, too, in which the slanderer performs his cruel and wicked work is oftentimes as offensive as the deed itself. The levity and recklessness with which he trifles with the reputation of others, are truly shocking. Like the madman, he casts about firebrands, arrows, and death, and then coolly asks, 'Am I not in sport?' Sometimes a person's good name is disposed of by a mysterious hint, a distrustful look, a sly surmise, or an ingenious insinuation. The tale of scandal is occasionally whispered into the ear, and a strict secrecy enjoined; with the understanding, however, that as soon as it is convenient and safe, it is to be proclaimed upon the house-top. Not unfrequently you will hear the confirmed and practised defamer, pretending a great deal of tenderness for the victim whose reputation is bleeding under his hands. And how often is the love of truth assigned as a reason for giving currency to a slanderous report.

It would be amusing, were it not so serious a matter, to mark the various expedients which the talebearer devises to escape the responsibility of his oft repeated story. 'Now what I have told you,' he says, 'I sincerely hope is not true; indeed, I am quite, or almost, sure that it is not; but then I have it from such excellent authority. One would hardly have suspected such a thing of such a man; but then you know there is nothing like perfection on earth; every one has a weak place. If this story be true, it ought to be known; and if it be not true, it ought to be circulated, that it may reach the ear of the accused, and stand some chance of being contradicted; I think, however, there must be some foundation for the story, otherwise it never would have got about. If I had time, I certainly would trace this report to its origin; and yet there is no particular reason why I should do it more than any one else. If you think fit to repeat the story, you will have the goodness not to mention from whom you

heard it.' This, let it be observed, is the language, not of the bold principal, but of the prudent accomplice. And yet, as Barrows justly observes, 'there is no vast difference between the great devil, that frameth scandalous reports, and the little imps that run about and disperse them.'

I have now finished what I had to offer on the sins of the tongue. 'But some men are pleased to say that this is mere morality. I answer that this is scripture morality, and christian morality; and who hath any thing to say against that!'

If you have heard any thing that is true; if you admit that any sketch which has been attempted bears any resemblance to nature and reality, I beseech you, instead of looking round among your acquaintances, to determine whom the portrait resembles, sincerely and candidly to put it to your consciences, whether some of the features do not correspond to those of your own disposition and conduct.

*Tillotson.

THE THREE TEACHERS.

To my question, how he could, at his age, have mastered so many attainments, his reply was, that with his three teachers, "every thing might be learned, common sense alone excepted, the peculiar and rarest gift of Providence." These three teachers were, Necessity, Habit and Time. At his starting in life, Necessity had told him that if he hoped to live, he must labor; Habit had turned the labor into an indulgence; and Time gave every man an hour for every thing, unless he chose to yawn it away.

HISTORICAL.

[From the Philadelphia Souvenir.]

THE SPY UNMASKED.

Messrs. J. & J. Harper have recently published under this title a volume, which we have read with considerable interest, as we do every thing that adds to the history of the American Revolution.

Mr. H. L. Barnum, the author of the work, it appears, was much taken with the character of Harvey Birch, as delineated in Mr. Cooper's novel, entitled, *Spy*, a tale of the Neutral Ground, &c. and ascertaining that the original of the *Spy* was still living in Westchester co. in this State, (New-York,) Mr. B. paid him a visit, and learned from his own mouth, the particulars of the part he took in the transactions of our revolutionary struggle. Mr. B. has accordingly bro't before the public a historical character, in place of the fictitious one, in this volume entitled 'The Spy Unmasked; or Memoirs of Enoch Crosby.'

The singular part which Crosby acted in the tragedy of our Revolution, is now rescued from the obscurity of fiction, the *Spy* is unmasked, and Enoch Crosby now stands forth in propria persona, the man who encountered dangers and difficulties to an extraordinary nature, and submitted to reproach and degradation, that he might serve his country.

Enoch Crosby first commenced his career in the public service, by joining the army under General Montgomery in the attack on Quebec; in the failure of which he suffered alike with others in that unfortunate expedition. His term of service expired and he returned to his home in Dutchess County, but the troubles and distresses of the country increased. The enemy had taken possession of the city of New-York, and advanced their military forces northward into West Chester County, when Crosby determined to shoulder his musket and rejoin the standard of his country. He was then twenty-seven (and is now seventy-nine) years old.

'Active, athletic, and inured to hardships, he determined not to indulge in inglorious ease, while his brave countrymen were in arms in defence of their rights and liberties, and while persons of every age, sex, and condition, were cheerfully submitting to unexampled privations, for the sake of political freedom. He therefore resumed his knapsack, shouldered his musket, and once more bidding adieu to the rural scenes of Kent, he bent his course towards the head quarters of the American army.'

On his way thither he accidentally fell in with a tory, and knowing that there were numbers of that class ready to join the enemy, and sacrifice their country, he conceived the design of penetrating their plans. Accordingly, putting on the mask of a friend to the British, he accompanies the tory, and is introduced to the secret meetings of a company forming to join the enemies of America.—After ascertaining their plans of operation, he found an opportunity of making their plots known to the friends of liberty, and the whole company were surrounded in their secret place of rendezvous and made prisoners.

He managed the affair with so much skill and adroitness, that, on being introduced to the committee of safety of

Westchester County, of which the now venerable John Jay was chairman, Crosby was prevailed upon to enter the secret service of his country instead of joining it as a private soldier. Accordingly being equipped as a country shoemaker, with his pack on his back, he travelled about the country seeking for work, and prying into the designs of the enemy. He soon joined another company of tories, and having given information of their place of rendezvous and of the time which they would march to join the British, they were surrounded at night by Townsend's rangers, and himself and all the rest captured. They were conducted to Fishkill and imprisoned, but the committee of safety, who were alone in the secret, suffered Crosby to escape.

His next employ was to cross the North River into Orange County, and penetrate the designs of the tories in that part of the country. After a while he ascertained that there was a British officer secretly recruiting a company for the service of the enemy, and that he was concealed in a den among the neighboring highlands near Cornwall; where he was supplied and visited by certain tories. After considerable difficulties, our hero was successful in ingratiating himself into the good will of these tories, was introduced to the British officer, and joined his company.

A night was fixed for a general muster in a barn of a farmer, located in the mountains, previous to marching. The attendance was punctual & full, & Crosby, among the rest answer'd to his name and was ready to march. But before the hour arrived for their departure, the barn was surrounded by Townsend's Rangers, and every individual made prisoner. Crosby had been successful in communicating precise information to the friends of liberty, and Townsend's Rangers, which were famous at that time for their bravery and quick movements, had been ordered to cross the river and ferret out this den of tories.—Major Townsend recognized Crosby, who had before been his prisoner and escaped, but not being in the secret, he was determined he should not again elude his vigilance, and therefore shackled him with irons, and used him very roughly. The prisoners were conducted to Newburg, taken across the river into Dutchess county, and there imprisoned. Crosby was separated from the rest and strongly guarded. But by means of opium, administered by a female, the guard were put to sleep, and the prisoner again escaped.

He was then directed to retire to the family of a Dutchman on Whappenger's Creek, work at his trade, & wait further orders under an assumed name. When he afterwards had a conference with the committee of safety at Fishkill, he was directed to go to a place at a little to the Northeast, called Hopewell, 'there to inquire for Dr. Miller, who kept a small retail druggist's shop, where one of the Committee would meet him in the course of the afternoon.'

He accordingly repaired to the place appointed, and was informed by a sprightly, smiling female, that the Doctor was absent. She added 'if you wish any article from the shop, I think I can wait upon you to your satisfaction. Dr. Miller's opiates, you recollect, are wonderfully powerful when mixed with brandy. They have been known to put even the vigilant Rangers to Sleep.'

'It is possible!'—exclaimed Crosby. 'Are you, then, the—?'

'Hush! not a word on the subject for your life!' returned the damsel, in a low voice. 'Those men by the fire are not Rangers; but it might not be safe to expose your real name in their hearing.' She then added aloud: 'You had better take a seat by the fire, Mr. Brown, as the Doctor will not be at home until dark.'

Mr. Jay, one of the Committee, arrived in the course of the afternoon on pretence of buying medicine, and on mounting his horse, he took the opportunity to whisper—'It will not do; there are too many observers in this place.—Return to the Dutchman's, and there wait for further orders.'

These orders he afterwards received and proceeded to Bennington, in Vermont; was successful in his mission, had a number of tories detected, and returned with information of the designs of the enemy. He next ferreted out a company of tories at Quaker Hill, in the town of Pawling, Dutchess County, near the Connecticut line, and had them all taken and himself with them. Here again he was allowed to escape, and was subsequently employed to visit Claverack, Albany, and other places, as a confidential messenger.

His mysterious escapes at length excited the suspicion of the British and tories, and Crosby found himself in danger from these as well as the friends of liberty and his country, who were not aware of the nature of his employment. He was accordingly obliged to secrete

himself, but was shot at through the window of his apartment, and afterwards dragged from his place of concealment at night, and well nigh killed by a party of tories. His employment as a *Spy* was no longer practicable, but the desire to serve his country continued, and he joined the corps under the command of Gen. Lafayette, in which he served to the end of the war.

This is an outline of the services of Enoch Crosby, who is still living in Westchester County, New-York, esteemed and respected by his neighbors and countrymen. We are indebted to Mr. Barnum, for the *Spy Unmasked*, as otherwise Enoch Crosby might have passed as a merely fictitious character, under the name of Harvey Birch.

WASHINGTON A SPORTSMAN.

The time which Col. Washington could spare from his building and agricultural improvements, between the years 1759 and 1774, was considerably devoted to the pleasures of the chase. We have neither knowledge or tradition of his having been a shooter or fisherman, fox hunting being of a bold and animating character suited well with the temperament of the "lusty prime" of his age, an peculiarly well accorded with his fondness and predisposition for equestrian exercises.

His kennel was situated about a hundred yards south of the family vault in which at present repose his venerated remains. The building was a rude structure, but afforded comfortable quarters for the hounds, with a large enclosure paved in, having in the midst a spring of running water. The pack was very numerous and select, the Col. visiting and inspecting his kennel morning and evening, after the same manner as he did his stables. It was his pride, (and a proof of his skill in hunting,) to have his pack so critically drafted as to speed and bottom, that in running, if one leading dog should lose the scent, another was at hand immediately to recover it, and thus when in full cry, to use a racing phrase, you might cover the pack with a blanket.

During the season, Mount Vernon had many sporting guests from the neighborhood, from Maryland, and elsewhere. Their visits were not of days, but weeks; and they were entertained in the good old style of Virginia's hospitality.—Washington always superbly mounted, in true sporting costume, of blue coat, scarlet waistcoat, buckskin breeches, top boots, velvet cap and whip with long thong, took the field at day dawn, with his huntsman William Lee, his friends and neighbors; and none rode more gallantly in the chase, nor with voice more cheerly awakened echo in the woodland, than he who was afterwards destined, by voice and example, to cheer his countrymen in their glorious struggle for independence and empire. Such was the hunting establishment at Mount Vernon, prior to the revolution.

We now come to events of our own times. After the peace of 1783 the hunting establishment, which had gone down during the war, was renewed by the arrival of a pack of French hounds, sent out by Marquis de Lafayette; these *chânes de chasse* were of great size.

"Bred out of the Spartan kind, so flew, so sounded, with
Ears that swept away the morning dew, dew-lap'd like
The salonian bulls, marched in mouth like bells,"

the bells of Moscow, and Great Tom of Lincoln, we should say, and from their strength, were fitted, not only to pull down the stately stag, but in fierce combat, to encounter the wolf or boar, or even to grapple with the lordly lion.—These hounds, from their fierce dispositions, were generally kept confined, but wo to the stranger who might be passing their kennel after night fall; should the gates be unclosed, his fate would be melancholy, unless he could climb some friendly tree, or the voice or the whip of the huntsman came speedily, "to the rescue." The huntsman always presided at their meals, and it was only by the liberal application of the whip-thong, that any thing like order could be preserved among these savages of the chase.

The habit was to hunt three times a week, weather permitting; breakfast was served on these mornings, at candle light, the General always breaking his fast with an Indian corn cake and a bowl of milk; and ere the cock had "done salutation to the morn," the whole cavalcade would often have left the house, and the fox frequently be unkenelled before sunrise. Those who have seen Washington on horseback, will admit that he was the most accomplished of cavaliers, in the true sense and perfection of the character. He rode, as he did every thing, with ease, elegance, and with power. The vicious propensities of horses were of no moment to this skillful and daring rider. He always said, that he required but one good quality in a horse, to go along, and ridiculed the idea of its being even possible that

he should be unhorsed, provided the animal, kept on his legs. Indeed the perfect and sinewy frame of this admirable man, gave him such a surprising gripe with his knees, that a horse might as soon disencumber itself of the saddle, as of such a rider.

The General usually rode in the chase, a horse called Blueskin, of a dark iron grey color, approaching to blue. This was a fine but fiery animal, and of great endurance in a long run. Will, the huntsman, better known in revolutionary lore, as *Billy*, rode a horse called Chinkling, a surprising leaper, and made very much like his rider, low, but sturdy, and of great bone and muscle—Will had but one order, which was to keep with the hounds, and mounted on Chinkling, a French horn at his back, throwing himself almost at length on the animal, with his spur in his flanks, this fearless horseman would rush, at full speed through brake or tangled wood, in a style at which modern huntsmen would stand aghast. There were roads cut through the woods in various directions, by which aged or timid hunters, and ladies, could enjoy the exhilarating cry, without the risk of life or limb;—but Washington rode gaily up to his hounds, through all the difficulties and dangers of the grounds, on which he hunted; nor spared his generous steed, as the distended nostrils of Blueskin often would show, always in at the death, and yielding to no man the honor of the brush.

The foxes hunted fifty years ago, were grey foxes, with one exception; this was a famous black fox, which differing from his brethren of "orders grey," would flourish his brush, and set pursuers at defiance, and go from ten to twenty miles an end, distancing both dogs and men; and what was truly remarkable, would return to his place of starting on the same night, so as always to be found there the ensuing morning. After seven or eight severe runs, without success, Billy recommended that the black reynard should be let alone, giving it as his opinion that he was very near a kin to another sable character, inhabiting a lower region, and as remarkable for his wiles; the advice was adopted from necessity, and ever thereafter in throwing off the hounds, care was taken to avoid the haunt of the unconquerable black fox.

The chase ended, the party would return to the mansion-house where at the well spread board, and with cheerful glass, the feats of the leading dog, the most gallant horse or the boldest rider, together with the prowess of the famed black fox were all discussed, while Washington, never permitting even his pleasures to infringe upon the order and regularity of his habits, would, after a few glasses of madeira, retire to his superlative bed, at nine o'clock.

Of the French hounds, there was one named *Valeau*, and we bear him bestir in reminiscence, for having often bestir his ample back in the days of juvenility. It happened that upon a large company sitting down to dinner at Mount Vernon, the lady of the mansion discovered that the ham, the pride of every Virginia housewife's table, was missing from its accustomed post of honor. Upon questioning Frank, the butler, this portly, and at the same time the most polite and accomplished of all butlers, observed, that a ham, yes, a very fine ham, had been prepared, nay, dished agreeably to Madam's orders, but lo and behold, who should come into the kitchen, while the savory ham was smoking in the dish, but old *Valeau*, the hound, and without more ado fastened his fangs into it, and though they, of the kitchen had stood bravely at such arms as they could get, and had fought the old spoiler desperately, yet *Valeau* had finally triumphed, and bore off the prize, ay, "cleanly, under the house-keeper's nose." The lady by no means relished the loss of a dish, which formed the pride of her table, and uttered some remarks by no means favorable to old *Valeau*, or indeed to dogs in general, while the Chief, having heard the story, communicated it to his guests, and with them laughed heartily at the exploit of the *stag hound*.

In 1784, Gen. Washington being called to preside in the convention which formed the Federal Constitution, he gave away his hounds, and bid adieu forever to the pleasures of the chase.

NOTE.—The red fox is supposed to have been imported from England, to the Eastern Shore of Maryland by a Mr. Smith, and to have emigrated across the ice to Virginia, in the hard winter of 1779—80, when the Chesapeake was frozen over.

One of the newest imported French fashions is that of wearing blue striped and checked shirts. The dandies in New York and other cities have appeared in them. The sailors in Providence have had a meeting and resolved that they will wear checked shirts no more, at least while they are worn by dandies.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Columbia, arrived at New York, London papers to the 31st of July have been received:—

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

For some months past, the public mind has been agitated by continual reports of changes about to take place in the Ministry; all agreeing that the present Lord Chancellor must go out; and almost all asserting that Mr. Huskisson was to be brought in.

The Courier of the 30th, after having on several previous days, denied that there was any foundation for the rumors of difficulties, embarrassments, or probable changes, in the British Cabinet, thus categorically disposes of the matter:

"We again say that every thing stated respecting offices to individuals, dismissals from office, arrangements, and the frequent and importunate applications made by the Duke of Wellington to many (or indeed to any members of any Party) to join his Administration—are false."

The Crops in England appear every where to be promising, and the barns and granaries are pretty well cleared.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

A London paper of the evening of the 30th, says:—The contents of the continental journals received this morning lead us to expect some very important accounts from the theatre of war in the east, and that, too, perhaps, before many hours have elapsed; for, notwithstanding the rumored negotiations of peace, which, by the way, are not so plentiful as they were a few days ago, there appears to be neither sleep nor slumber, no relaxation of activity, in the respective armies of the belligerents; indeed, it is not improbable that the standard of the prophet has been already unfurled on the plains of Adrianople, with what result a few days will inform us.

The accounts from Odessa, which to the 8th inst. state that, according to the latest advices from Marasch, General Count Pahlen had penetrated to Silistria (we suspect that there must be a mistake in the name of this place) and General Prince Matadoff to the neighborhood of Aides. The Russians were consequently sanguine in their expectations of being enabled to reach Adrianople before the termination of the present campaign. The advices from the frontiers of Moldavia, which are of the 10th inst. mention that a second army of reserve, consisting it is said, of 40,000 men, were in full march towards the principalities of the Danube. On the other hand accounts have been received at Belgrade from Constantinople, of the 1st inst. which state that the camp of reserve at Adrianople had received orders from the Sultan to march immediately upon Choumka. It was understood at that date that the Sultan would immediately take the field at the head of the d'armee which had been collected at Terapia; the most active preparations, were making for his departure.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN VICTORY.

The London Courier, of July 30, says: "Success has also declared for the Russians in Asia, where they claim a victory of some importance. It appears, however, that Count Paskewitch had not yet moved forward, and that the action, on the contrary, was the result of the advance of the Turks against him; and as the Seraskier was at the head of 50,000 men, at no great distance, the issue of the campaign cannot be considered as influenced in the least by a first advantage. The following is the St. Petersburg account:

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The day before yesterday, the birth-day of her Majesty, the general pleasure was greatly heightened by the arrival of the news of the taking of Silistria. At the same time with this welcome intelligence, news arrived from Tiflis of a new victory gained on the 14th ult. by the united detachments of Major Generals Murawiew and Burzow, over large bodies of the Turks who had assembled in the defile of Poztow. The enemy lost their rich camp, which was taken by storm, a large quantity of ammunition and provisions, 400 prisoners, 5 standards, and all their artillery. The Turks, whose force amounted to 15,000 men, lost 1200 in killed and wounded—our loss is small. The details of this action are not known. Count Paskewitch was still at Kars, but was preparing to attack the Seraskier himself, who with an army of 50,000 men is about 60 weists (40 miles) from that fortress.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION.

We have at length news of the landing of the rash and misguided Barradas on the coast of Mexico. Captain Sagasta, of the brig Magnolia, arrived at Chacteston, from Havana, with papers and prize currents to the 23d ultimo, reports that a Spanish frigate, a gun brig and two transports, the Robin Hood and Tacon, part of the expedition against Mexico, arrived at Havana on the 23d ult. having landed the troops 50 miles south of Tampico, on their way to that city.

It is proper, at this period of the business, to recall the fact, that while the great object of the expedition is declar-

ed to be the termination of anarchy, discussion, confusion and bloodshed, Mexico was enjoying profound peace and quietness at the moment when the proclamation of the Governor of Cuba was issued; and that the only effect of this hopeless invasion will undoubtedly be, to cause anarchy and slaughter, as far as they may be able to penetrate into the country. If Ferdinand has become so tender hearted that he cannot see disaffection and lawless violence, let him turn his eyes on Spain, and endeavor to remove some of those evils he has lived only to produce at home. He will there see a country much more abused, and people far more oppressed and discontented, than in Mexico.

A London paper of the latest date (the Courier of July 31), informs us, that Lord Aberdeen had been waited on by some of the merchants the day before, to inquire concerning the invasion of Mexico. His Lordship replied that British subjects would be effectually protected; and stated that the government would take into consideration the new position in which affairs had become placed. The meaning of this latter clause appears to be that the British cabinet may probably now consider those objections which they expressed a few months ago against an expedition reported to be in preparation in Colombia and Mexico against the island of Cuba. If such should be the case, it is highly probable that Spain may repent having by this Quixotic experiment, voluntarily withdrawn her favorite island from the protection of England, under which it may be said to have secretly reposed for some time past.—[N. Y. Daily Adv.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
CONTINUED.

5th. *Inattention.* How skillful soever a physician may be, he may do much harm, if he is inattentive to his patients. And a skillful doctor in other respects, may be the means of doing as much and even more mischief in the lives of his patients than—I was going to say—a quack. For in a person, whose reputation stands high in the healing art, people place great confidence. They think that such an one can cure the most fatal disorders, so to speak, and that he can discern the very minutia and every particle of a diseased organ almost as easy as we can discern our own features in the glass. Having such high views of the Doctor's skill the patient is disposed to remain quiet as long as his physician does, and so lets the disease get the fatal grasp on his constitution, and the poor victim is hurried out of the world through confidence in the doctor's skill.

6th. *Avarice.* How loath soever I may be to own that this low passion, (the supreme desire of money,) has ever made its appearance among the members of an honorable profession, yet I am constrained to suppose that there may be some, as such are found in all other professions. A physician should be animated with nobler views than the mere acquisition of wealth. The promotion of human happiness, the dissipation of pain and distress, and the administration of consolation to the wretched subject who may be stretched on the couch before him in all the agonies of despair; these I say, ought to be his objects. But instead of this do we not see personal profit or gain is often put in the scale to preponderate with the lives of patients? If this ever is the case, let humanity blush to own them. It ought to be the physician's motto, 'The lives of the poor are as sweet to them as those of the rich are to them.'

7th. *Manner.* Physicians may do harm sometimes by gaining the distaste of patients by their manners. Where they are in the habit of scolding their patients, disagreeable results must follow. Although he may be esteemed for his abilities, he is hated for his vices. Being feared for his satire and ill humor towards his patients, they do not employ him in the commencement of the disease especially if it begin mildly, the very time when a physician can do good if he can at all, and the patient lingers along before a doctor is employed until, when he comes, he pronounces the case past cure.

8th. *Wrong diseases to wrong causes* has been followed by fatal results; by which means wrong measures are taken to counteract them. A certain Physician once had a case of diarrhoea in a child. Knowing that children are often affected with worms, and that this disease is sometimes produced by them, he hesitated not at once to draw his conclusion that it was produced by worms. Accordingly he administered anthelmintics in large quantities, expecting thereby that the child would soon evacuate an immense quantity of the worms, he therefore followed up his medicines very closely, but no worms made their appearance. He then concluded that the worms had been killed, but that the intestines were not able to rid themselves of them, he therefore concluded that drastic purges must produce the desired effect. For this purpose he had recourse to calomel in large doses. This produced copious green stools, and at every stool the doctor expected to see the worms

next. He therefore kept the calomel going as long as the poor child had strength enough to swallow, when suddenly, instead of witnessing an expulsion of worms in the quantity he expected, the child was discovered to be dying! The doctor not being satisfied with this strange result of things, obtained permission to examine the child, which he did in the presence of several. So fully was he established in the opinion about the worm, that he said to the by-standers before operating that 'I have no doubt, but that we shall find in this child's intestines worms in knots nearly or quite as large as a man's fist.' But after operating what was his astonishment to find not a single worm there!!

9th. But after all, that which is of as much importance as any thing, is, the ignorance of the profession at large with respect to certain occult phenomena. I call them occult, because they are not understood sufficiently. These phenomena are what physicians call *Materia* or *Marsh* and *Human Miasmata*, *Idiosyncrasy*, *Contagion*, &c.

In laying down the above points as faults in members of the medical profession, it has not been the writer's intention to stigmatize the profession as useless to society; far otherwise: human misery has been greatly alleviated, and valuable lives prolonged by its efficacy. It is no disparagement to any society or body of men to know that they have not obtained the summit of perfection in their various researches. What should we think of a person made angry by the imputation of *imperfection* to his character? We should either consider him very weak minded, or else miserably ignorant of human nature. 'It is a mark of a noble mind to be sensible of its faults.' If this is true, applied to individuals, it is no less so applied to societies, institutions, and the like.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.

OXFORD BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Oxford Bible Society held their annual meeting, in the Rev. Mr. Douglass' meeting-house in Waterford, on Wednesday the 16th inst.

The following officers were elected for the current year, viz.

LEVI WHITMAN, Esq. President.
Hon. STEPHEN CHASE, Esq. Vice
Doct. LEANDER GAGE, Pres'ts.
Rev. SAMUEL SEWALL, Rec. Sec'y.
Rev. CARLETON HURD, Cor. Sec'y.
Rev. JOHN HAYNES, Trustees.
Rev. JOSEPH WALKER, Trustees.
Rev. HENRY A. MERRILL, Trustees.
JEREMIAH MITCHELL, Treasurer.

It having been ascertained that the Oxford Bible Society, as formerly managed, did not subserve the purposes of its institution, and that it was in no good degree able to furnish a supply of Bibles commensurate with the wants of the County; it was determined at their annual meeting in September last to adopt a more extended and efficient mode of operation. Members of the society from different sections of the County found that there was in most of the towns and plantations an alarming deficiency—and that, unaccountable as it may seem, there was a still more alarming indifference and apathy. The society was not insensible that this state of things resulted in no inconsiderable degree, from want of systematic and energetic action in themselves and that it was a duty incumbent on them to make an effort to procure means adequate to a full supply. They accordingly resolved that they would become auxiliary to the American Bible Society—would establish a Depository in a central part of the County; and as far as practicable keep their Depository, at all times, well furnished—appointed the ministers of the Gospel, who were members of the society, agents to explore the County and obtain information as to the extent of its wants—five hundred dollars worth of Bibles were ordered to be purchased of the American Bible Society—the Bibles procured by the society were not generally for gratuitous distribution, but were to be sold to town societies at the reduced prices of the American Bible Society and to be by them disposed of by sale or otherwise as they should deem expedient. The several agents were also respectively authorized to distribute Bibles and Testaments gratuitously in all those cases where the destitute were rendered so by poverty.

The society at their semi-annual meeting in March last had the satisfaction to find that their exertions had not been in vain; but seemed to justify the hope that they should be able to attain the desired object. The five hundred dollar purchase, ordered in September, had been received, distributed, and paid for, and the Directors had ordered a second purchase to the amount of three hundred dollars. The agents had not been able fully to explore the County although they had made considerable progress.—The result of their investigation demonstrated the wisdom and necessity of the plan adopted by the society. In those towns explored the deficiency was much greater than the society at their annual meeting had been led to anticipate.

The following examples will, it is believed, be found to exhibit fairly, on an average, the wants of the County.

Towns.	Families.	Readers.	Bibles.	Testaments.	Parts of Test.	Parts of Bibles.	Without whole B.
Berlin,	75	311	33	28	31	15	
Weld,	113	463	128	110	44	18	
Carthage,	61	163	39	10	6	1	
Pera,	104	342	63	38	22	3	23 43
No. 2,	30	85	12	3	3		18 20
Newry,							4 21
Gilead,	56						17
Canton,	50	155	52	16	3	1	
Hartford,	195	760	158	76	37	26	
Sumner,	135	729	183	123	65	29	4 57
Buckfield,	240	1228	222	96	61	13	36 87
Lovell,	101	450	111	105	2		6 25
Sweden,	74	321	62	92	16		8 26
Fryeburg add.	27	102	23	16	1		8 9
F. Ac. Grant,	12	45	9	10	2		3 5
Bach. Grant,	20	72	14	16			1 6
Brad. & E. Grant,	5	22	5	4			

At the present meeting it was voted by the society to employ a special agent to go into those towns and plantations, where town bible societies were not formed and where there were no settled ministers, and ascertain fully the wants of the inhabitants, and as far as practicable to supply them. A sufficient sum was received at this meeting in annuities and from the sale of books to discharge the demand of the American Bible Society against the Oxford Bible Society excepting the sum of fifty-six dollars.

The Treasurer was ordered to purchase, for distribution in the County, bibles to the amount of \$500.

The society are aware that in executing their important trust embarrassments of no inconsiderable moment attend. Objections have been raised, which, however unfounded, have nevertheless impeded their operations. By some they have been accused of a spirit of sectarianism; by others of a disposition to speculate and accumulate money by a traffic in the sacred scriptures. A moments reflection must satisfy the candid, and it is hoped will satisfy all that these accusations do not attach with the least possible force. It would seem a full answer to the first of these objections that their object is merely to extend to all the advantages of the sacred scriptures without note or comment, and in effecting this they not only do not refuse, but earnestly solicit the aid of christians of every denomination; and to the latter that all their services however laborious or expensive are rendered without any compensation or reward, other than what results from a consciousness of being engaged in diffusing christian light to a christian community thro' the only pure medium.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1829.

The following are all the towns from which we have received returns:

	Governor.	Senators.	Treasurer.				
	Hunt.	Smith.	French and	Hobinson	Rast.	Mellon.	
			Smith.	French and	Hobinson	Rast.	Mellon.
Greenwood,	33	60	33	60			
Hebron,	103	33	104	32	94	21	
Oxford,	45	107	50	102	45	100	
Paris,	120	190	128	181	103	198	
Sumner,	60	73					
Woodstock,	1	92					
Buckfield,	42	180					
Bethel,	56	138					
Norway,	209	55	216	49	220	26	
Waterford,	168	55	105	47	122	000	
Albany,	18	23	17	23	36	00	
Andover,	53	8	48	11	53	7	
No. 8,	17	2	14	5	19	0	
Rumford,	64	88	64	88	98	46	
Gilead,	23	22	26	24	27	18	
Fryeburg,	75	124	72	127	92	84	
Fryeburg Add.	1	24	1	24	1	24	
Denmark,	10	103	11	105	11	94	
Lovell,	53	34	50	37	58	13	
Sweden,	33	34					
Brownfield,	41	104	29	115	33	74	
Hiram,	62	67	76	65			
Porter,	23	86	24	88	41	36	
Livermore,	227	90	213	64	175	26	
Canton,	13	85					
Turner,	53	212					

REPRESENTATIVES.

NORWAY, &c. William Parsons, Jr.—PARIS, Joseph G. Cole—BROWNFIELD, Joseph Howard—FRYEBURG, Asa Charles—LIVERMORE, Charles Barrell—

[We give the following summary from the Kennebec Journal as containing the most accurate information on the election. We also publish the vote entire of Kennebec County considering it an excellent commentary upon the text of Expositor.

We have received returns from very few towns of the votes for Senators of Kennebec. The majority of Messrs. Kingsbury, Morse and Hinds, over the Jackson candidates, will fall but little short of 3000. There never having been a shadow of a doubt that the National Republican candidates for this county would be elected by an overwhelming majority, no pains have been taken to collect returns of votes for Senators.

From all the returns we have received there is little doubt that JONATHAN G. HUNTON, the National Republican candidate, has been elected Governor by a majority of about two thousand votes.

The National Republican candidates for the Senate have been elected in Lincoln, Kennebec and Somerset (eight) by large majorities. The Jackson Senators (4) have been elected in Oxford, Waldo and Hancock, by large majorities, in Cumberland (3) by a small majority.—York disputed. Penobscot probably for Jackson, and Washington doubtful.

The increase of Jackson votes in Wal-

do and York is to us unaccountable.—One thing, however, is clear, the committees and secret agents of the Junta have been indefatigable, while the people have been unsuspecting confiding in their strength. If they have suffered a Jackson Legislature to be chosen, it is to be hoped they will learn greater vigilance in future. We trust a majority of the House will be composed of men who "have bowed the knee to Baal," and will not.

But let the result be as it may, Kennebec has done her duty nobly. The slanders of "Expositor" had no effect in this County against Mr. Hunton, tho' it is feared that the slanders against him had some effect in other Counties, and led some honest men to vote against the National Republican ticket. For their effect on those who best know Mr. Hunton, we refer our readers to the votes of Readfield, Winthrop, Mount Vernon, Vienna and Wayne. Their figures "speak louder than words."

The Saco Palladium gives returns from all the towns in York County, which are for Bodwell 3530, for Usher 3537, for Appleton 3534; and for Sweat 3522, for Pike 3524, Goodwin 3516. But the Saco Democrat has them differently, and gives the Jackson senators a majority of fifty or sixty. The same paper makes the total in York county for Hunton to be 3501, and for Smith 3552. Some letters from York county go to confirm the statement that the Jackson Senators have prevailed in York, and if so, there will be a Jackson Majority in the Senate, unless Penobscot and Washington re-elect Messrs. Parsons and Hill, of which there is some doubt.

KENNEBEC.

	HUNTON.	SMITH.
Augusta,	282	165
Hallowell,	469	83
Gardiner,	256	132
Pittston,	160	44
Belgrade,	104	32
Winthrop,	280	42
Readfield,	257	32
Sidney,	190	42
Dearborn,	8	44
Monmouth,	145	167
Albion,	58	93
China,	149	90
Vassalborough,	264	47
Mount Vernon,	221	17
Wayne,	180	13
Fayette,	168	15
Chesterfield,	85	51
Waterville,	173	120
Winslow,	55	40
Farmington,	154	187
Vienna,	169	5
Windsor,	96	36
New-Sharon,	123	92
Temple,	30	75
Greene,	76	91
Leeds,	145	65
Clinton,	74	72
Wilton,	88	102
	4420	2001

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

We have received the first number of the Journal of Health, a new periodical published in Philadelphia, semi-monthly, an octavo pamphlet of sixteen pages—price \$1.25 per annum payable in advance. The conductors of this publication "propose laying down plain precepts, in easy style and familiar language, for the regulation of all the physical agents necessary to health, and to point out under what circumstances of excess or misapplication they become injurious and fatal." The value of dietetic rules shall be continually enforced, and the blessings of temperance dwelt on, with emphasis proportionate to their high importance and deplorable neglect.—We have read this number with much interest, and have no hesitation in giving the work a high rank among the periodicals of the day. Physicians and others may examine the work at our office.

A pamphlet has been printed at Richmond, Va. entitled "The Speech of Henry Clay, delivered at a Public Dinner, at Fowler's Garden, near Lexington, Ky. on the 16th of May, 1829, accompanied with introductory remarks. By a citizen of Virginia."

The following is an extract from the introductory remarks:—[B. Palladium. "No genuine Patriot, can, it is believed, lay his hand on his bosom, and conscientiously declare, that General Jackson's numerous removals and appointments to office, have been made with a single eye to the good of his country. No man, not deeply tinctured with party prejudice, can possibly approve that course of violence, and injustice, by which honorable and meritorious men have been proscribed for opinion's sake, and the bread of their families bestowed upon the profligate Editors and unprincipled partizans. If indeed the nation can approve all this then is it feared that we are ripe for any species of tyranny, however loathsome and vile, which our task masters may have in reserve for us. If those who almost shook the Pillars of the Union, because Mr. Clay deprived half a dozen scurrilous Editors of the printing of the laws, can really approve the monstrous and wholesale subsidizing of the press by our present rulers,—there can be no longer any honor or consistency in man. Things which were wrong yesterday, will be right to-day; principles hitherto held sacred and venerable, will be regarded with more or less reverence according to the fluctuations of party,—and we may

finally expect that our political contests will be carried on, not for principle, but under the banners of hostile factions, and for the sole purpose of promoting the designs of their leaders. Notwithstanding the unexampled persecution of Mr. Clay, it is not for his sake personally that his friends feel animated in his cause."

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1829. Capt. Elliot, who goes out in the Peacock, to take command of the squadron in the West Indies, and expects to be absent for three years, left the city this morning, having received his final instructions. He will reach New York, about Thursday, having gone by way of Calcutta. It is said that Mr. Branch has determined to adopt a new regulation, in reference to the nature of the service in which pursers are to be employed, by dividing them into classes, and assigning to each three distinct classes a distinct character of duties. I have heard it also stated, perhaps, on more questionable authority, that the new regulation—perhaps I should have called it *reform*—is to extend to pay of the pursers, so as to make it a fixed compensation, independent of the usual contingencies which affect it.

Gen. Jackson is at home again, engaged, to use the phrase of some of the editors, in the "toils of office." It is difficult to conceive of any adequate reason for the attempts which have been made by the Administration papers to impeach the veracity of those who stated that the health of the President has been shaken. This seems to be the more extraordinary, as the Jackson papers themselves originally admitted that the state of his health rendered it necessary for him to quit, for a time, "the toils of office." No doubt exists here, where these facts are communicated from those who have daily intercourse with Gen. Jackson, that his condition had assumed an alarming character previous to his visit at the Rip Raps; and that since his return, there is a visible and considerable improvement. A gentleman in the habit of seeing him daily on business, before, and since his visit, spoke of his improvement a day or two since, in these terms: "He now speaks plainly, and in a strong tone." From this you may infer what was his condition before he went to the Rip Raps.—It is probable that, by frequent relaxations and re-exertions, he may be able, for some time, to repel any fatal attack; but it is not expected that he will ever be sufficiently recovered to make any steady and continued application to business.

The editor of the Telegraph is in considerable disgrace as well as dudgeon, in consequence of the coercive measures which were put in operation to make him retract the misrepresentations which he put in circulation relative to the mission of Col. McKenney, to your city.

CHAMBERSBURG, (Pa.) Sept. 1.

MAMMOUTH.—The remains of one of those enormous animals have been just discovered on West Conococheague, by General S. DUNN. In sinking and widening the tail race of his mill, in Bath Valley, one of the hands discovered a perfect tooth, about seventy feet below the surface of the ground. A part was broken before its nature was observed, but the residue was taken up perfect.—The length of the tooth is seven feet and its circumference fourteen inches at the root. About the root a large portion of the jaw bone was immediately decomposed by the exposure to the air. The tooth weighs about seventy pounds, and forms a regular curve of about one foot from a straight line. It was found near the head of a large limestone spring which issues from the foot of a knoll, and runs into a meadow, formerly, no doubt, a marsh, occasionally overflowed by the creek. Other bones were discovered, but they all crumbled immediately on exposure to the air. The enamel or outer coat of the tooth was very firm, and difficult to break with a pick; the inner part had become in some degree softened, but presents a beautiful whiteness. The Bath Valley is bounded on the East by the Kittetinnung, and on the West by the Tuscorora mountains; at this place the valley is about two miles wide. This is the first evidence we have that this mighty race, so long extinct as not even to be mentioned in History, and whose remains have been discovered in various parts of the world, has once inhabited the valleys of Conococheague.—

"Has fed on our lawns, and in our forests ranged."

A perfect part of the tooth is now in possession of T. G. McCulloch, Esq. of Chambersburg.—*Franklin Repository.*

LYNCHBURG, (Va.) Aug. 31.

AWFUL OCCURRENCE.—An attempt, which we regret to say proved too successful, to poison the family of Dr. Floyd, who resides a few miles from this place, was made by his servants on last Thursday morning. While the family were at breakfast, they were taken with vomiting which immediately created the suspicion that some poisonous ingredient had been put in their coffee. The

cook was called up, who denied any knowledge of the fact, and willingly partook of a cup of coffee. A negro man who was in the kitchen, was then sent for, who declined to drink of the coffee offered him but, on being compelled to partake of it, was immediately taken violently sick, and confessed the fact of having put arsenic in the coffee pot. This was a distressing moment. Physicians were sent for, but with all their skill were unable to save from the sudden jaws of death all the family.—An interesting little boy of about ten years old died about 4 o'clock of that evening. It is said that he drank his cup of coffee before eating, which caused the poisonous draft to act more powerfully upon his empty stomach. We learn that it is supposed several of Dr. Floyd's negroes were engaged in this conspiracy and that five have been lodged in Bedford jail to answer for this hellish deed. [Virginian.]

DEATH IN THE POT.—A farmer on the banks of the Piscataquis River, in the town of Foxcroft, for many years had kept a large Pot near the margin of the river, for the convenience of his family on washing days. It so happened, a few weeks since, that the farmer had turned into the pasture where the pot stood, a pair of yearling steers, tied together; who, having a fancy to explore the interior of the capacious vessel, thrust both their heads together into it. When being unable to withdraw them, they raised the pot upon their heads, and taking the direction of the river plunged in. The weight of the pot drew their heads under water, and in that grotesque predicament they were found drowned. Another melancholy instance of "Death in the Pot." [Bangor Republican.]

A touching case of the fidelity of a Dog was exhibited at Bridewell a few days since. His master, a poor vagrant, was taken up on the Battery and committed to Bridewell, who was possessed of no more of this world's good, than a faithful affectionate dog. The dog followed to the door of the prison, and finding himself debarred, remained about the gate, looking up most pitiably at the walls, imploring admittance. Time and hunger produced no change in his attachment, three days having found him rivetted to the spot and spurning every temptation to renounce his allegiance. At last, the unmerciful eye of the officer appointed to enforce our municipal regulations felt upon poor Tray; and he was carried off to be butchered, for having presumed to adhere to his master with a regard that knew no difference between prosperity and adversity.—[N. Y. Jour. Com.]

STOP THIEF!—A man named John Wade absconded on Friday last with two packages of money containing \$5100, belonging to Suffolk Bank, Boston, and committed to him at the bank, to be delivered to the Providence mail driver. He was supposed to be in the employ of the Stage Proprietors, having been heretofore employed on different lines. The money was in bills of Rhode Island and banks. A reward of \$500 is offered for the recovery of the money, and \$100 for the apprehension of Wade. He is described to be "about five and a half feet in height, aged about 26 years; rather fresh countenance, darkish complexion, large full eye, and black hair; his dress was a dark olive short coat, with pearl buttons and blue pantaloons.

We received a letter, last evening from our Washington Correspondent, the publication of which is necessarily deferred. In reference to the health of the President, our Correspondent remarks that, "General Jackson walks abroad, but is evidently much weakened. His gait is feeble, and his whole appearance denotes decay. The requisitions which the duties of his office must necessarily make upon his mental exertions will bear hardly upon him during the coming season of effect and vexation." [Boston Palladium.]

WATER SPOUT.—It is supposed that a Water-spout broke on the end of a mountain near Strickler's Spring, in Virginia, on the night of the 7th ult. A letter from Lexington, in that state, dated the 23d, says:

"We have conversed with a gentleman who was at the springs during the time—he states that the torrent of water washed to a considerable distance a large rock of more than a thousand pounds—and that the stones washed down in the orchard of Mr. Sickler cover between one and two acres; and it is believed a single team would not be sufficient to haul it off in a year.

RINGWORMS.—A writer in the Boston Gazette, says that the disagreeable and unsightly affection of the skin, usually called ringworms, may be entirely cured by rubbing the part affected, on retiring to bed, for several nights in succession, with the ointment called by the apothecaries, Unguentum Citrinum, or Yellow Ointment. The writer was much troubled with ringworms, and after using this remedy one week, found the disease entirely eradicated, and his

skin as smooth as that of any other person.

CHARCOAL.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, states that Charcoal is an effectual remedy for Intermittent Fevers. It is to be used in the form of toasted or burnt bread, as a more convenient and agreeable form than the preparation from wood coal. The same writer suggests, that bakers' bread is the principal cause of the general prevalence of Dyspepsia, and recommends the substitution of dry toast, as more digestible.—[Ib.]

Wealthy people should make a point to encourage and pay particular attention to persons at labor. A false shame of being seen at work has been the ruin of many. Times should be changed.—People ought to be made proud of being usefully employed. All honest labor is meritorious.—[Palladium.]

The Concord, N. H. Journal contains a card stating that a prisoner in Exeter jail, wrought from July 18, 1828, to Aug. 14, 1829, 102 pair chaise thorough braces, 48 pairs of boots and shoes, besides repairing a great quantity of boots and shoes, estimated at journeymen's prices to amount to the sum of \$200.

A gentleman landing from a steamer at N. York with a bundle of money in each hand, put one bundle into his pocket while he assisted a lady on shore.—Returning the other hand for the money, it was missing. The thief was seen making off, and being chased threw the bundle into the water and it was picked up. It contained \$2900.

President Lord announces, that the subscription of \$20,000 proposed for the benefit of Dartmouth College, was duly filled up on and before the 25th ult. A great part of the sum was obtained among the citizens of New-Hampshire.

Lately, at the Brattleborough Lyceum, the question debated was whether early marriage was productive of more good than evil? The ladies voted, and it was decided in the affirmative, by an overwhelming majority.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Windsor Republican states that Gov. Crafts, Lieut. Gov. Olin, and Treasurer Swan are probably re-elected by a small majority.

Blistered Steel manufactured in New York can be sold at ten cents per pound.

MARRIED.

In this village, on Sunday evening last, by Asa Barton, Esq. Mr. David Young, of Greenwood, to Miss Louisa Twombly, of this town. In Paris, Mr. William Matthews, of Sumner, to Miss Eliza Buck of Rockfield. In Gardiner, Mr. Joseph Douglass to Miss Hannah Booker.

DIED.

In Hebron, Mrs. Rachael Crooker, aged 74, formerly of Pembroke, Mass. In Scarborough, Mrs. Mary, wife of Greenville Mellan. In Castine, on the 8th inst. Francis E. Tuckerman, son of Rev. Joseph Tuckerman of Boston, aged 22 years.

JOHN DAY

HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

CROCKERY.—China and Hard Ware Goods, comprising an assortment of Shovels—Nails—polished Brass Kettles, a new article—Brass Fire Sets—Knives and Forks—Tea Trays—Hollow Ware—Brass and Japanned Candlesticks—warranted Brushes—Shovels and Tongs—Hemming and Sons Needles, warranted good—Carpenter's Tools—House and Cabinet Trimmings—SILVER SPOONS—an extensive supply of

FANCY GOODS,

suitable for country trade. Wrought Canton COMBS, an elegant article, cheap.—Elegant B. Print Dining Sets—rich cur and moulded and common Glass Tumblers—Wines—Decanters—Plates, &c. Assorted Crates—C. C. edged, and Blue Print Ware of every description, at wholesale and retail at the Furnishing Store for housekeepers. No. 11, Mussey's Row, Middle-Street, 35

NEW AND ELEGANT

FALL GOODS.

THIS day received 52 Packages new and fashionable English, French, India and American Goods, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered by T. O. BRADLEY, No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland, Sept. 15.

COTTON GOODS—CHEAP!

T. O. BRADLEY has just rec'd 10. 10 bales Brown SHEETINGS—10 do. SHIRTINGS—bleached do. do.—all very cheap, from 6 to 25 cents per yard. Also—2 bales TICKINGS, uncommonly cheap. [Portland, Sept. 18.]

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES.

75 PIECES bl'k, blue, mix'd and col'd CLOTHS—10 do. mix'd CASSIMERES—SATINETTS, &c. &c. very cheap, by T. O. BRADLEY, Portland, Sept. 18.

CLOCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN.

At the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted, crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call. Portland, June 17, 1829.

4-56-21-60-2-54-50-24-33

WERE the drawn ballots in the Fourth Class, new series, Maine State Lottery, which was drawn last week. On the 3d day of October, the First Class, new series, of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery, will be drawn. It presents the following brilliant scheme:—

1 OF \$10,000	IS \$10,000
1	3000
1	2000
1	1500
1	1201
10	1000
1	900
1	800
1	700
1	600
1	500
1	400
1	300
1	200
5	150
56	100
51	50
51	25
51	20
1683	8
11475	4

13395 PRIZES, \$102,660

60 Numbers combination—9 drawn ballots. Persons in want of money, had better make early application at the Lucky Office of the subscriber, either personally or by letter—where have been sold within a few months prizes of 1000, 200, several of 100, and some of 50 dollars.

Prize Tickets in the Maine State Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this Class. ASA BARTON. 3w

Norway, Sept. 14.

TRAVELING BASKETS.

1000 Fancy and Traveling Baskets, just received and for sale cheap T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

FRANKLIN LETTER FOUNDRY. The reduced cost of the materials used in the composition of Printing Types, and the improvements and increased facility of casting them, have induced the subscribers to adopt the following list of prices. The style of their large and small letter is modern, and of the most elegant kind. The metal will be found very hard and durable, having a new ingredient in its composition. For accuracy and finish, the type cast at their foundry is warranted equal to any whatever. They have on hand a complete assortment of book and job letters, so that they are prepared to execute orders for entire offices of Job, Newspaper, or Book printing, on a short notice. They are thankful for the patronage they have received, and will be happy to receive the orders of printers, which will receive prompt attention.

Merchants and others, who have orders from abroad, will be supplied not only with types, but presses, chases, composing sticks, and every thing necessary for a printing establishment, and put up with care and perfect accuracy. Their new specimen book will be published soon, and ready to be sent to printers, in which will be exhibited a greater variety than has been shown by any foundry in the U. States.

Printers are requested to publish this advertisement a few times in their papers, to receive payment \$2, in types, or in payment of their accounts.

A. W. KINSLEY, & Co.

Albany, Aug. 13, 1829.

PRICES.—At 6 months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Meridian, & all plain,	Small Pica,	\$0 38
larger,	Long Primer,	0 40
Do. G. Primer,	Bourgeois,	0 46
Double English,	Brevier,	0 56
Do. S. Pica,	Minion,	0 70
Great Primer,	Nonpareil,	0 90
English,	Leads and Quo-	
Pica,	tations,	0 30

Other Kinds of type reduced in proportion. Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c.

WM. HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-Street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices 6 months credit, or 5 per ct. discount for cash. They cast their book founts from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six Lines Pica, and all larger, per lb.	\$0 30	Small Pica	38
Double Pica	32	Long Primer	40
Great Primer	34	Bourgeois	46
English	36	Brevier	56
Pica	36	Minion	70
		Nonpareil	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange at 8 cents per lb.

W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement 3 times, will be allowed \$2 in settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry. Aug. 24.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.

201 Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by THOS. O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 29.

TO DEALERS AND FAMILIES in the United States.

The following valuable preparations are recommended as

INVALUABLE MEDICINES FOR FAMILIES.

GERMAN LIP SALVE.

Price thirty-seven and a half cents per box

THIS article is superior to any medicine which has been discovered for sore Lips and Nipples. Many ladies on the commencement of nursing, can bear testimony to its wonderful healing qualities. The delicate appearance and pleasant taste of this salve, has already gained many admirers.

CREAM OF AMBER.

Price one Dollar per bottle.

FOR Pimples, Freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions. This wash is considered by the first families in Boston a superior article.

Also, for sale as above, Dr. Galen's Restorative Elixer; Dr. Galen's Salt Rheum Ointment; Dr. Galen's Anti-Bilious Pills; German Tooth-ache Drops; Dr. Mitchell's celebrated Remedy for Chilblains; Head-ache Powders.

* For sale by ASA BARTON, Agent. Orders directed to Leader Dam, Boston, for any of the above medicines punctually attended to. Norway, Aug. 11. 3w 7

SILK GOODS.

RICH India Satins, a great variety of Shades; Heavy Blk. Satin Levantines—Turk Satins; Gro de Fin—Gro de Nap—Gro de Burlins of various shades—strp'd and fig'd Silks—blk Sim-chaws and Sarsnets; Green Sarsnets—col'd Florences; blk silk Hdk'fs. blk Canton and Italian Crapes; Crape Dresses, &c. &c. all very cheap by THOMAS O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 28.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

FRANKLIN LETTER FOUNDRY.

The reduced cost of the materials used in the composition of Printing Types, and the improvements and increased facility of casting them, have induced the subscribers to adopt the following list of prices. The style of their large and small letter is modern, and of the most elegant kind. The metal will be found very hard and durable, having a new ingredient in its composition. For accuracy and finish, the type cast at their foundry is warranted equal to any whatever. They have on hand a complete assortment of book and job letters, so that they are prepared to execute orders for entire offices of Job, Newspaper, or Book printing, on a short notice. They are thankful for the patronage they have received, and will be happy to receive the orders of printers, which will receive prompt attention.

Merchants and others, who have orders from abroad, will be supplied not only with types, but presses, chases, composing sticks, and every thing necessary for a printing establishment, and put up with care and perfect accuracy.

Their new specimen book will be published soon, and ready to be sent to printers, in which will be exhibited a greater variety than has been shown by any foundry in the U. States.

Printers are requested to publish this advertisement a few times in their papers, to receive payment \$2, in types, or in payment of their accounts.

A. W. KINSLEY, & Co. Albany, Aug. 13, 1829.

PRICES.—At 6 months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Meridian, & all plain,	Small Pica,	\$0 38
larger,	Long Primer,	0 40
Do. G. Primer,	Bourgeois,	0 46
Double English,	Brevier,	0 56
Do. S. Pica,	Minion,	0 70
Great Primer,	Nonpareil,	0 90
English,	Leads and Quo-	
Pica,	tations,	0 30

Other Kinds of type reduced in proportion. Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per pound.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c.

WM. HAGER & CO.

OFFER for sale, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-Street, New York, a complete assortment of Printing Types, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices 6 months credit, or 5 per ct. discount for cash. They cast their book founts from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six Lines Pica, and all larger, per lb.	\$0 30	Small Pica	38
Double Pica	32	Long Primer	40
Great Primer	34	Bourgeois	46
English	36	Brevier	56
Pica	36	Minion	70
		Nonpareil	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange at 8 cents per lb.

W. H. & Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement 3 times, will be allowed \$2 in settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry. Aug. 24.

ELEGANT PARASOLS—Cheap.

201 Parasols, this day received from Philadelphia, for sale very cheap by THOS. O. BRADLEY. Portland, June 29.

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE

UNITED STATES.

FRANKLIN LETTER FOUNDRY.

The reduced cost of the materials used in the composition of Printing Types, and the improvements and increased facility of casting them, have induced the subscribers to adopt the following list of prices. The style of their large and small letter is modern, and of the most elegant kind. The metal will be found very hard and durable, having a new ingredient in its composition. For accuracy and finish, the type cast at their foundry is warranted equal to any whatever. They have on hand a complete assortment of book and job letters, so that they are prepared to execute orders for entire offices of Job, Newspaper, or Book printing, on a short notice. They are thankful for the patronage they have received, and will be happy to receive the orders of printers, which will receive prompt attention.

Merchants and others, who have orders from abroad, will be supplied not only with types, but presses, chases, composing sticks, and every thing necessary for a printing establishment, and put up with care and perfect accuracy.

Their new specimen book will be published soon, and ready to be sent to printers, in which will be exhibited a greater variety than has been shown by any foundry in the U. States.

Printers are requested to publish this advertisement a few times in their papers, to receive payment \$2, in types, or in payment of their accounts.

A. W. KINSLEY, & Co. Albany, Aug. 13, 1829.

POETRY.

[From the Philadelphia Souvenir.]

FORGET-ME, AND FORGET-ME NOT.

Forget me in the merry dance
When beauty's flitting by;
Forget me not when that bright glance
Beams from my rival's eye;
Forget me when thy heart is glad—
When sweetest feelings flow;
Forget me not when I am sad—
When sorrow clouds my brow.

Forget me when I'm by thy side;
When round my native home—
Forget me not when on the tide
I'm tossed by ocean's foam;
Forget me in the morn of life,
When all is light and gay;
Forget me not when tempests rife,
Are darkling o'er my way.

Forget me when the far'ring tide
Of fortune bears me on;
Forget me not when I am tried
By fortune's gloomy frown;
Forget me when the world shall bow,
Applauding me and mine;
Forget me not when on my brow
The cypress it would twine.

Forget me in the summer bower,
With mingling voices gay;
Forget me not when in the hour
Of silent night I stray;
Forget me here, forget me there,
Thy friend at morn and even;
Forget me not, O! ne'er forget,
When to the God of Heaven,
Thy form is bowed in humble prayer—
Thy spirit upwards bending,
To free the heart from guilt and care,
To God on high ascending. L. S. A.

THE DOVE OF THE ARK.

'Ride on!—the ark majestic and alone
In the wide waste of the careering deep,
Its hull scarce peering through the night of clouds,
Is seen. But lo! the mighty deep has shrunk!
The ark, from its terrific voyage, rests
On Ararat. The raven is sent forth—
Send out the dove, and as her wings far off
Shine in the light, that streak the scur'ring clouds,
Bid her speed on, and greet her with a song:—

Go gentle and beautiful dove,
But whether wilt thou go?
For though the clouds ride high above,
How sad and waste is all below!

The wife of Shem, a moment to her breast
Held the poor bird and kiss'd it. Many a night
When she was listening the hollow wind,
She press'd it to her bosom, with a tear;
Or when it murmur'd in her hand forgot
The long loud tumult of the storm without—
She kisses it, and, at her father's word,
Bids it go forth.

The dove flies on! In lonely flight
She flies from dawn till dark;
And now amid the gloom of night,
Comes weary to the ark.
Oh! let me in, she seems to say,
For long and lone hath been my way;
Oh! once more, gentle mistress let me rest
And dry my dripping plumage on thy breast

So the bird flew to her who cherish'd it,
She sent it forth again out of the ark;
And it came at evening fall, and lo,
An olive leaf pluck'd and in its bill,
And Shem's wife took the green leaf from its bill.

And kiss'd its wings again, and smilingly
Dropp'd on its neck one silent tear for joy.
She sent it forth once more; and watch'd its flight
Till it was lost amid the clouds of heaven:
Then gazing on the clouds where it was lost,
Its mournful mistress sung this last farewell:

Go gentle and beautiful dove,
And greet the morning ray;
For lo! the sun shines bright above
And night and storms are pass'd away.
No longer dripping, here confined,
In this cold prison dwell;
Go, free to sunshine and to wind,
Sweet bird, go forth, and fare thee well.

Oh beautiful and gentle dove,
Thy welcome sad will be,
When thou shalt hear no voice of love
In murmurs from the leafy tree;
Yet freedom, freedom shalt thou find,
From this cold prison's call;
Go, then, to sunshine and the wind,
Sweet bird, go forth, and fare thee well.

ENIGMATICAL TABLE.

TO TELL THE AGE OF ANY PERSON.				
1	2	4	8	16
3	3	5	9	17
5	6	6	10	18
7	7	7	11	19
9	10	12	12	20
11	11	13	13	21
13	14	14	14	22
15	15	15	15	23
17	18	20	24	24
19	19	21	25	25
21	22	22	26	26
23	23	23	27	27
25	26	28	28	28
27	27	29	29	29
29	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31
33	34	36	40	48
35	35	37	41	49
37	38	38	42	50
39	39	39	43	51
41	42	44	44	52
43	43	45	45	53
45	46	46	46	54
47	47	47	47	55
49	50	52	56	56
51	51	53	57	57
53	54	54	58	58
55	55	55	59	59
57	58	60	60	60
59	59	61	61	61
61	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63

RULE.

Select those columns that contain the person's age, then add the top figures of those columns together, and you will find it.

It is observed of gold by an old epigrammatist, that to have it is to be in fear, and to want it to be in sorrow.

The President has recognized Albin Michel as Vice Consul of France for the port of New Orleans.

AGRICULTURE-UTILITY.



PLOUGHING GREENSWARD.

Considering the exhausted condition of most of our grounds, and the expense of restoring them by the application of manure, I am surprised that so little attention has been paid to this very essential part of husbandry, even by our most scientific and best practical agriculturalists. By the usual method of turning up the sward, and then cross ploughing and harrowing, the sods are pushed about by the plough and dragged by the harrow and so exposed to the action of the sun and wind that the nutritive matter contained in the roots and tops of the grasses is in a great measure wasted. By this practice, the vegetable matter which was before upon the surface, is brought there again, and the poorer part of the soil, which should remain at the top, whereby it would be greatly benefited and enriched by the fertilizing properties of the atmosphere, is returned to its original position beneath. This is exactly the reverse of what it should be. Let the roots and tops of the grasses, together with vegetable matter on and near the surface, be buried and retained to ferment and decompose, and the poorer earth be brought to and retained upon the surface, where, by culture and exposure to the atmosphere, it will soon become a body of rich mould.

FARMING.

During the last year, the business of the farmer has afforded a greater net profit than for some years previous. The pressure of the times seems not to have had much influence yet upon agricultural products. These have brought, and still bring about as much as they have done for some years past, while the other necessary expenditures for a family have been diminished. Thus while the farmer's income has been as large as in past years, his expenses have been, probably, one third less; his clothes and stores not costing more than two thirds as much, perhaps, as they did a few years since. These facts are referred to not by way of complaint. A few years back, the weight was in the other scale. The business of the agriculturalist was proportionably depressed below other branches. It is right that they should now have their season of greater comparative prosperity. But it may be doubtful whether things will remain precisely as they are now, in these particulars, another twelve month. The products of the earth the present year promise to be abundant beyond example. From Quebec to New-Orleans the accounts agree in representing the crops of every description to be uncommonly thrifty and large. We have seen it estimated that there will be a quarter more flour manufactured in the United States this year, than there has ever been any year before. All this must of course depress the prices; but not so much perhaps as to make the whole income from a farm very much less than it has been, altho' the buyer, who is in other business, will pay less than he has for the same articles. He may, therefore, be benefited if the farmer is not proportionably injured by a reduction of prices. These observations are intended to apply particularly to this portion of the country, and would not perhaps be equally applicable to the southern States. [Taunton Reporter.]

Again and again I say cultivate, my children, a taste for the acquirement of knowledge; thirst after information, as the miser doth after wealth; treasure up ideas with the same eagerness as he does pieces of gold. Let it not be said that for you the greatest of human beings have lived, and the most splendid of human minds have written in vain. You live in a world of books, and they contain worlds of thought. Devote all the time that can be lawfully spared from business to reading. Lose not an hour. Ever have some favorite author at hand, to the perusal of whose productions the hours which would otherwise be wasted might be devoted. Time is precious. Its fragments, like these of diamonds, are too valuable to be lost.

The happiness of a country does not depend on the circumstances of the inhabitants being few or many, but on the proportion which they bear to the supply of necessities, conveniences and enjoyments at their disposal. A nation having only ten millions of people, might be decidedly more powerful than a nation with twenty millions, if they were less instructed, less industrious, or less rich. But, other things being the same, there can be no doubt that the political power and importance of a nation will be in a great degree dependant on the amount of its population.

The Boston Statesman (Jackson paper) calls the State of Maine "the land of Egypt!"

At the visitation of free schools in Providence, on the 25th ult there were 1323 scholars.

DRAWING HORSES.—The following anecdote has been sent to us by a correspondent, who states that it had occurred within a month, and to his knowledge:—A Quaker took a horse to a fair to be sold; the animal was handsome, and appeared every way calculated for the collar, and a purchaser was soon found. "Will you warrant him, sir?" said the man. "I will," answered the Quaker, "in every respect." "And to draw?" added the dealer; "for if he will not draw, he is of no use to me." "Friend," said the Quaker, "thou wouldst be delighted to see him draw." Upon which a bargain was struck, and the horse delivered over. Next day he was put into a gig; but the moment he heard the rattle of the wheels, he attempted to run away, and ultimately kicked the vehicle to pieces, and endangered the lives of two persons in it. The animal was therefore returned, as not according to the warranty, when the cunning Quaker proved himself too cunning for the horse dealer; for, said he, "I did not warrant the horse to draw, I only said, thou wouldst be delighted to see him draw; and so should I; for had he drawn, thou never shouldst have had him." [London paper.]

PUTNAM & HUNT,

Propose to publish monthly, in the city of Boston, A Religious and Literary Review and Magazine,

TO BE ENTITLED THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER; And to be conducted on the principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

The present proposal has originated in a desire to supply the want, acknowledged by all, of a religious periodical of more extensive and permanent character, as the representative of the American Episcopal Church, the expositor of her principles, and the advocate of her institutions. In reference to this important object, the publishers have consulted with several of the Clergy and Laity, and have obtained assurances of such aid and support, as, under the editorial direction which they have procured, warrant them in asking from the Church at large, such encouragement of the enterprise, which they now propose, as will ensure its usefulness and success. In the title which has been assumed, the Publishers mean rather to indicate the outline and general plan which they have proposed to themselves for their work, and the Christian tone and spirit with which they design it shall be executed, than any expectation of attaining to the elevated rank so long and justly held by the English periodical of the same name. The AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, will be devoted to the extension, exposition and inculcation of the principles and influences of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in connexion with the ministry, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It will call no man, master. It will enter into none of the heats and bitterness of theological controversy. It will never be enlisted in the warfare of local, personal, or ephemeral distinctions of party. It will take, and endeavor always to maintain that common ground of scriptural truth, primitive order, and evangelical practice, upon which, as Christians, and as Churchmen, all should desire to meet. And the greatest object of its ambition, shall be, by love speaking the truth in love, to bring back, as far as may be, that blessed Apostolic era, when the multitude of them that believed, were of one heart, and of one soul—and, by preaching Jesus Christ, and him crucified, and enforcing the precepts of his pure and undefiled religion, to advance that era, still more blessed, of promise and of prophecy, when all shall know the Lord, from the least unto the greatest, and the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ. With these principles before them, and firmly resolved, by divine grace, that they shall be steadfastly held and pursued, the Publishers respectfully appeal to the Clergy and Laity throughout the United States, for their aid, their influence, and their patronage, that the proposed publication may thus become, by the union of all, what it shall be their constant effort, that it may deserve to be, the accredited representative of the American Episcopal Church. Without entering into unnecessary, or inconvenient details, as to the plan of the work projected, it is thought proper to state, that an important object of it will be, by reviews and critical notices, to exhibit a faithful account of all religious publications of interest and value, whether American or English; and, in the accomplishment of this design, the Publishers will receive, by a standing order, all new works in Theology, as they shall appear in Great Britain. The history and progress of the American Church, and the various institutions and interests, will always hold a conspicuous place in its pages. Essays and dissertations, illustrative of sacred criticism, history, and antiquities will have insertion; though greater prominence will always be given to articles designed for doctrinal instruction, or for practical influence. The AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER will keep an eye on the literature of the age, as at once a correct index, and a powerful controller of its spirit and ten-

dencies—and on the general course of political events, at home and abroad, so far as they may bear upon the peace and prosperity of Christ's Church, militant here on earth. A full and complete digest of the Missionary, Sunday School, and other benevolent operations of the Church, in all parts of the world will be prepared for every month. An accurate register of all ecclesiastical events in our own Church, and of those which are most important in the Church of England, will be regularly presented.

For the execution of this plan, in addition to the experienced editorial direction which they have secured, the Publishers have pledged to them the active and continued support of some of the principal Clergymen and Laymen of the Church, and they confidently look for aid and encouragement from all. That nothing may be wanting on their part to enlist the best talent, or to create the most extensive interest in behalf of their proposed publication, all contributions which shall receive insertion, shall be paid for, at the rate of one dollar for each page. Of the Editors of the several periodical publications in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Publishers ask such countenance for their enterprise, as it shall seem to deserve; hoping that the AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER will in due time be found a zealous, and by God's blessing, an useful auxiliary, with them, in the good cause of Christian truth and piety.

CONDITIONS.

- The work will be published on the first day of every month, commencing with Jan'y. 1830.
- It will be printed on fine paper with a new type.
- Each number will contain about fifty pages—making an octavo volume of 600 pages annually, with title page and index.
- Price, \$3 a year, payable on delivery of the third number.
- No subscription received for a less term than one year.
- Persons obtaining six subscribers, and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive a seventh copy.
- All communications to be directed to the publishers, PUTNAM & HUNT, 41 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Boston, July, 1829.

INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE & LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY.—JEWETT'S Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, will prove a sure remedy for Indigestion, Jaundice, Diseases of the Liver, Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Weakness of the Limbs, Costiveness and Piles. Among the many testimonials recently received of the salutary effect of these Pills, the following strong proof is submitted for examination. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mason Knapp, Sudbury, Vt. Sept. 3, 1823. Dear Sir—It is with no ordinary interest that I undertake to recommend to the public the virtues of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific, for the cure of Indigestion, &c. My own case has been one of the most unquarable kind, having long set at defiance medical aid, dieting exercises and the more fashionable Specific—the waters of Saratoga. Being totally prostrated in mind and body, I was induced almost without hope, to make use of the above named Pills; and was surprised to find their powerful, favorable effects. My distressing symptoms daily decreased, and I am now almost entirely cured of a most distressing complaint which for seven years had resisted a great variety of the most popular remedies.

Yours respectfully, MASON KNAPP, Minister of the Gospel, Sudbury, Vt. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of Boston was received through the Boston Post Office, dated September 14, 1823. Sir—I am induced by the feelings of the liveliest gratitude to make known to the public the following cure by means of Jewett's Improved Vegetable Pills, or German Specific. My complaint was the Dyspepsia, attended with pain in the side and stomach, loss of appetite, &c. &c. I applied to several distinguished Physicians, and used all the medicine generally prescribed to persons in my situation; but they proved ineffectual. At last by the advice of a friend, who had been cured in a case something similar to mine, I made trial of the above named Pills, and by my implicitly following the directions they gave me almost instant relief, and by using two boxes more, they effected a permanent cure. I am now enjoying excellent health, and would heartily recommend to those persons laboring under Dyspepsia, to make trial of the above medicine.

Many new certificates may be examined on the bill of directions. Observe that the bill of directions to each genuine box is signed H. Plumley, and the label to each box is signed in the hand writing of the joint proprietor.

DR. JEWETT'S AMERICAN VEGETABLE BITTERS.

These Bitters have been extensively used for nearly thirty years, and are highly approved for indigestion, Loss of Appetite, General weakness, Heart Burn, Nausea, Jaundice, Sick Headache, &c. They are prepared from Vegetables exclusively the growth of our own country, and are unquestionably at present before the public the most valuable remedy for those diseases in which Bitters of any sort are indicated. The Bitters are prepared by Stephen Jewett, son of the late Dr. Stephen Jewett, of Ringe, N. H. and warranted to be of the same quality of those formerly prescribed by his father. Price 50 cents.

DR. JEWETT'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC AND STRENGTHENING PLASTERS,

for pain in the breast and side, weakness of the joints, rheumatism, &c. Price 50 cents the roll, each of which is sufficient for three Plasters. Sold by ASA BARTON, Agent. Norway, April 24. eonly 43

At Store No. 6, Mussey's Row, SLENDID NEW GOODS.

35 Packages this day received and for sale cheap by T. O. BRADLEY. June 26.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, CHECKS, &c.

TEN Bales, just received and for sale low by T. O. BRADLEY. Portland, July 23.

THE PLACE FOR 'GOOD BARGAINS!' At No. 1.

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, WHERE has just been received, from AUCTION and otherwise an additional supply of Good Bargains—among which are,

Blk and col'd Lustrings; Plaid Silks; Pongees, Crapes; blk Lace Veils; Merino, Crape, Raw Silk, Brocade, Valencia SHAWLS; splendid assortment of fancy Hdks; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, new style; Bonnet Cambrics; Bobbinet and Cotton Laces; Gloves and Mitts; Hair Combs, Cambrics and Muslins, &c.

ALSO Stout 7 | 8 Bleached Shirts, at 8 and 9 cts; Stout brown do. at 7 & 8; Stout Sheetings 8 & 9; Copperplates patch cols 1s; super Calicoes, 12 1-2 cts; and 1s; dark figured Silks 30 cts; Scotch Gingham 7 | 8 wide 25 cents; belt Ribbons 8, 10, 12 1-2, and 1s; Thibet Hdks, 2s 3d; Dimotys 1s; white cotton Hose 1s, 20 and 25 cts; Figd Jac't Muslins 2s, 2s 3d and 2s 6d; with many other articles cheap, and probably cheaper than is usually found, and all goods warranted to give perfect satisfaction.—A liberal discount made to those who become customers and purchase with cash, and such will find it an object to call.—Good white and blue mixt woolen Yarn taken in exchange, at fair prices. WILLIAM D. LITTLE. Portland, July 3, 1829. 3m 2

The following STANDARD MEDICINE has ever proved a safe, economical and efficacious cure for some of the most dangerous diseases:—

PERSONS

SUFFERING under the following Complaints, viz:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Scrofula, | Foul Festering Eruptions, |
| Leprosy, | Pimples and Carbuncled Faces, |
| Salt Rheum, | Sore Eyes, |
| St. Anthony's Fire, | Sore Legs, |
| Fever Sores, when the bones are affected, | Scald Head, |
| White Swellings, | Ulcers, |
| Violent eruptions, after Meazles, | Veneral Taints when Mercury has failed, |
| Scurvy, | and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and Humors, and who are desirous to obtain the best Spring and Autumnal Medicine known, are assured that |

DR. RELFE'S BOTANICAL DROPS

Continue Unrivalled for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of these complaints.

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine. Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

ADVERTISEMENT!

TO THE ASTHMATIC AND CONSUMPTIVE. THE most prevalent and fatal of all the diseases incident to civilized society—the consumption—may generally be traced to the least alarming of disorders, a slight but neglected cold. By estimation it appears that one hundred and fifty thousand persons die annually of the Consumption. Most of these dreadful results may be attributed to common Colds, and a negligent treatment of the harrassing Cough that generally ensues—which is usually followed by difficult breathing, pain in the side, and at last Ulcerated Lungs. Violent and repeated Asthmatic also bring on Consumptive symptoms. One or two dollars expended in the purchase of

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS, and a little attention to their timely administration, will usually ensure a mitigation of these disorders, and generally effect a cure. THE PILLS are also an easy and effectual remedy for the symptoms preceding and accompanying the Asthma and Consumption. For Colds, Coughs, difficulty of Breathing, tightness and stricture across the Chest, Wheezing, Pain in the side, Spitting of Blood, &c. Few cases can occur of any of this class of disorders in which the purchasers of Dr. Relfe's Pills will not find a rich return for their trifling expenditure. Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, 1 doll.; half do. 12 Pills, 50 cents.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate Successor and sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, and sold wholesale by him at his countingroom over No. 97, (formerly called 70,) Court-street, head of Hanover-street, near Concert Hall, Boston, and retailed by his special appointment (together with all the valuable Medicines as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, Norway, (Me.)

* Observe that none are genuine without the written signature of T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper. * A large discount made to those who buy to sell again. Sept. 8. 11 4w

BROADCLOTHS—VERY CHEAP.

50 Ps. Black, Blue, and Fancy colors, from 1,25 to 12,50 per yard, and at least 25 per cent cheaper than ever before offered by THOMAS O. BRADLEY.

ALSO AS ABOVE: 3 1-2 pairs Patent Pistols, 2 Percussion Fowling Pieces, 1 Elegant Sword, 4 or 5 Elegant Looking-Glasses, Purchased at Auction and will be sold very cheap. Portland, June 23.

10 Ps. CARPETINGS at reduced prices by THOS. O. BRADLEY. Portland June 23.

FEATHER DUSTERS. ONE HUNDRED Feather Dusters, for sale by T. O. BRADLEY.